

The Sun.

SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1882.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending July 15, 1882, was:

Sunday	141,814	Monday	129,000
Tuesday	127,040	Tuesday	127,040
Wednesday	126,619	Wednesday	126,619
Thursday	126,619	Thursday	126,619
Friday	126,619	Friday	126,619
Saturday	126,619	Saturday	126,619
Total for the week	1,197,719		

The Railroads Should End the Strike.

The strike of the railroad freight handlers has now been going on for a month. The managers of the railroads have tried their experiment sufficiently. It is certain that in the present state of the labor market they cannot find men to take the places of the strikers. It is time for them, therefore, to yield to the demands of the strikers.

We have never known a period in the history of this country when there was a greater scarcity of laborers than now prevails. In every branch of business every skilled man is fully employed, and if more hands are required for work, it is impossible to procure them. There is no probability of any speedy change in this situation. So great is the demand in every sort of industry that even unskilled laborers are difficult to find. The skilled laborers are not men enough to do their work promptly, and the thousands from abroad who are weekly landing on our shores find immediate employment.

The Failure to Indict in the Star Route Cases.

No one acquainted with the evidence which was to be presented to the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia in the Star route case involving Senator KILLGORE of Louisiana, can have been surprised at the failure to procure an indictment upon it. As explained to us by those most familiar with the details, the testimony available by the Government tended to fasten suspicion, and strong suspicion, upon the Senator from Louisiana in his relations with Mr. THOMAS J. BRADY, that gentleman was an Assistant Postmaster-General; but it did not suffice to establish a prima facie case of guilt, within the intent of the criminal law.

While, therefore, the unfitness of Mr. KILLGORE for the office which he occupies has been made plain by the disclosure of his connection with one of the principal Star route conspirators, the conclusion that he was himself a party to the conspiracy does not appear to be sustained by proof upon which a jury could reasonably be expected to convict.

Under these circumstances, there is no occasion for regret in the fact that the Grand Jury has declined to indict him. The law should be applied with perfect fairness, even to the worst of men. It is not right to bring any man to trial upon an accusation of crime unless there is legal evidence that he is probably guilty. Mere suspicion is not enough. We are frank to say that we strongly suspect Mr. WILLIAM F. KILLGORE in this matter, but as his dealings with Mr. BRADY may be explicable upon some hypothesis of honest action, we are not disposed to criticize the refusal to find an indictment.

Of course this view might be modified by information of a trustworthy nature tending to discredit the character of the Grand Jury as a body, or showing that the proof laid before them was much stronger and more conclusive than we suppose it to have been. But no such suggestion has reached us.

We are convinced that no prosecution against the Star route conspirators can be instituted which will be likely to succeed. There are now on trial. Resolute and exclusive attention to that will prove wiser than any frittering away of energy on cases which the counsel for the Government themselves know to be weaker.

What Austria Has to Gain from the Present Complications.

It is not to be supposed that Germany and Austria have determined to sanction England's intervention in Egypt without a prospect of some compensation. What Austria desires is the two provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which she has provisionally occupied under the provisions of the treaty of Berlin, should be made over to her. It is fully conceivable. It will no longer be possible for Mr. GLADSTONE to oppose her wishes, and there have recently been rumors that Turkey intends to gratify them, notwithstanding the objections of the people immediately concerned. If such a step is taken by the Sultan, it will be in order to have his hands free to deal with other matters, and in order to please BISMARCK, who has strong motives for favoring such an extension of the Hapsburg possessions in the Balkan peninsula as would tend to make the dual monarchy less a German than a Slav power.

Although it is probable that BISMARCK can do much to promote the absorption of the southern Slavs by Austria, Prof. FREEMAN is an authority on the politics of southeastern Europe, thinks that the benefit to be expected from Hapsburg aggrandizement in this quarter is much less considerable than it was seven years ago. It is possible that the tone of Prof. FREEMAN's recent article on this subject in the *Contemporary Review* was affected by the harsh treatment which his son-in-law, Mr. EVANS, has suffered at the hands of the Austrian authorities; but the facts set forth by him seem to justify the conclusion that the selling of concessions and sympathy extended to Austria by her southern neighbors in 1875 has almost wholly passed away. In other words, the future gains of the Hapsburg power south of the Danube must be made by brute force, and at a cost which the fiscal resources of the dual monarchy can ill support.

Seven years ago Mr. FREEMAN was himself a warm advocate of Austrian expansion in the Balkan peninsula. He admits that at that time the whole South-Slavic people looked upon the Hapsburg ruler as their deliverer. Just then, too, the patriots of the Herzegovina were receiving every kind of help from the Austrian side of the frontier short of actual warfare against the Turk. But within a very short time the situation was completely changed, the policy of the dual monarchy being no longer shaped by sympathy for the kindred of the Croats and other Slavonic subjects of the Kaiser, but controlled by the Magyar, who have always trampled on the Slavs in Hungary, and who seek in all ways to depress the Slavonic element in the empire. One result of Magyar influence was seen at the Berlin Congress, where Montenegro was stripped of most of the territory conquered from the Turks, and it is also certain that the Sultan was encouraged by the attitude of Austria to delay the

cession of Dulcigno, which could only be wrung from him by a naval demonstration on the part of the Western powers.

Another cause of the dislike and suspicion with which Austria is now regarded by the southern Slavs is to be found in the endeavor made last year to enforce the concentration of troops and other south Dalmatian lands which have always enjoyed an immunity from this burden. A previous attempt to violate the special political liberties of these countries in 1879 had been foiled by the inflexible resistance of the inhabitants, but last year the Austrians believed themselves strong enough to crush opposition, being secured, as they supposed, from attack upon their flank by the occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina. We need not say that their calculations proved ill founded, for the uprising in south Dalmatia was promptly followed by insurrection among the kindred people of the new provinces, and a prolonged and sanguinary general warfare followed, which has entailed a heavy expenditure on the Hapsburg Government. According to the latest news from Cetinje, the insurgents have by no means been reduced to submission, as we had been assured by reports from Vienna, but seem likely to give the Austrian troops a plenty of employment for some time to come. Of course, such violent and stubborn disaffection on the part of the Kaiser's South-Slavic subjects, provoked as it was by a notorious breach of faith, is not calculated to make the independent Slavonic peoples of Serbia and Bulgaria view with much favor the project of further Austrian extension in the Balkan territory.

But while Prof. FREEMAN demonstrates that Austria is no longer regarded by the southern Slavs as their natural head and liberator, and that the influence she once exercised has been lost by her own fault, he fails to point out what other power could, with advantage to the people, take her place in southeastern Europe. Much as he finds to censure in Austrian rule, he admits that it is an improvement on the Turkish administration; nor would he, we presume, deny that the subjects of the Hapsburg Kaiser are at all events better off than the subjects of the Ottoman Empire, since their unpleasant experience of Russian wars during the late war, the southern Slavs of Serbia and Bulgaria feel little desire to be incorporated in the northern empire. As for the project of consolidating all the Slavonic inhabitants of the Balkan tract into one strong, coherent nation, that seems to us impracticable. The only Slav State which has exhibited the moral force requisite to play the part which Piedmont played in Italy is Montenegro, but her material strength is altogether inadequate to the task. Admitting that the Turk must go, we are driven to the conclusion that his successor must either be the Russian or the Austrian, and we do not see how even Prof. FREEMAN can hesitate to prefer the latter. Besides, if the Slavonic element in the Hapsburg Empire should be largely strengthened by accessions in the southeast, it might become dominant in the councils of the Kaiser, and the objections based by Prof. FREEMAN on the present ascendancy of Magyar influence would disappear.

He Should Get a Country Home.

We published a few days ago a truly delightful account of the country home of the great Wall street financier, Mr. JAY GOULD. It is situated on the left bank of the Hudson, about thirty miles from New York, and is described as a place of wondrous magnificence and luxury. But the fact that the description of it first appeared in the columns of Mr. GOULD's Democratic organ, the *World*, leads us, with our knowledge of that gentleman's uncommon modesty of nature, to think that half its splendor has not been told. Yet we read of its elaborate greenhouses, filled with beautiful plants, simple and variegated; plants that are native and plants that have been brought here, with entire subordination of the idea of cost to a botanical enthusiasm, from strange climes and different climates. There are gardens for vegetables, and gardens of roses, and orchards of apples and of pears, and vineyards and strawberry patches, and pastures for the broad-backed, black-pointed Alderneys, and stables for the horses, of which Mr. GOULD has for a long period been passionately fond; and with these things he has all those convenient contrivances of artistic elegance which can so intensify and develop the peculiar charms of a pastoral dwelling. Beneath all lies a great system of drain pipes, which have been put by Mr. GOULD, and which have a most striking improvement in the general healthfulness of the neighborhood. In all this collection of the blessings of art and nature, Mr. GOULD himself is said to take such a deep and intelligent interest that he not only personally shows his visitors through his greenhouses, but is qualified to entertain and enlighten their minds by lively scientific descriptions of his many species of comparatively unknown plants. In short, he is a scientific botanist as well as a millionaire.

Here, after his labors in seeking to equalize the unaccountable variations in Wall street prices by depressing stocks that he thinks too high, or forcing stocks upward that he thinks are selling below their true value, Mr. GOULD cultivates a most necessary recreation, keeping his brain active and his spirits at their proper level. He probably wants no better fun than to get away from the tremendous financial strife in Wall street and amuse himself in the gentle cares and duties of his country seat. But this charming picture of rural and horticultural avocations brings to our mind with the greater force and distinctness the spectacle presented by Mr. GOULD's chief assistant in his financial schemes, who, despite his tremendous riches, instead of being surrounded by such soothing and permanent comforts, is comparatively a homeless wanderer.

Mr. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT is credited with the possession of any sum from one hundred millions to three hundred millions, and yet he has no place of his own to spend the summer in! When the warm weather comes, and his health requires him to seek a change, all he can do is to buy a ticket on the Britannic or the St. Laurent, and take a month's trip to London or Paris; or else he can get a little fresh air, mixed with a great deal of dust and elders, by taking a ride on a special train over some of his Western railroads. Sometimes he is holed at Saratoga or some such fancy watering place; but there he has to live in a public hotel, or in one of its semi-detached cottages, and he can only come to the hotel and sit for eating and drinking, and submit to the discomforts of a hot and crowded dining hall. Mr. VANDERBILT enjoys the proud distinction of owning Maud S., the fastest of all trotters; but when the exertions of the summer campaign are over and the beautiful mare needs rest and a grassy paddock, must be sent away from her owner, out of his sight, to the farm of some person who owns all the proper facilities for boarding horses. Such at present is the summer life of our wealthiest fellow citizen.

What an opportunity Mr. VANDERBILT threw away when he built those gaudy yet commonplace brown-stone houses on the Fifth Avenue! He might have beautified the city by making an elegant villa in the middle of some block on the avenue, where he could have enjoyed the surroundings of his own flowers and shrubs and small trees, and where he could have been a model to the rest of the city. For a million and a half he could probably have bought Mr. BOWEN's block, and there, between Fifty-sixth street and Fifty-seventh, he could have constructed a villa and a garden that would have put Greece and Rome to the blush. But even that would have been a poor substitute for such an establishment as we think he ought to have in order to keep pace with his brother financiers. He should own a country home of his own. He need not seek to acquire glory by having it more magnificent than that of any of his friends, but he should certainly possess in some salubrious locality an immense and glorious greenhouse, and running his own line of fences, and enjoying the indescribable delights of cutting down his own trees and arranging new distributions of rare and astonishing plants. There he could keep his own cows and raise his own bacon; and his favorite mare Maud S. need never more be separated from him except during some journey she may make occasionally to the Hartford or Chicago track for the purpose of lowering her peerless record. And when either the mare or Mr. VANDERBILT's watch, as fate may decree, has broken down, she can repair in dignity to the mechanic of a mighty city, with the assurance that no exacting landlord can ever drive her from her beautiful abode.

Peanuts.

We are assured that the crop of peanuts this year promises to be larger by many thousands of bushels than that of any year heretofore. Consequently, the nuts will be cheaper, and this is some consolation in these times of high prices. As a matter of fact, peanuts are not the insignificant product that many persons imagine. In this case, as in many others, figures are interesting. Tennessee, Virginia, and North Carolina supply nearly all the peanuts consumed in the United States. In 1879, for example, the ten years 1870-1880 the total number of bushels raised was 9,200,000, of which Tennessee supplied 4,200,000, Virginia 4,385,000, and North Carolina 625,000. In 1880 the crop was 2,120,000 bushels, and, owing to the plentiful supply, the prices were low. Last year, owing to a drought, the crop was only one-half of what was expected, and prices rose in proportion. Until last year Spanish peanuts, which are smaller than the peanuts grown here, were imported for use in confectionery. Three years ago Spanish peanut seed was sown in Virginia, and it is expected that the crop this year will supply the demand of confectioners. In 1879-80 746 pounds of shelled peanuts and other ground nuts, worth \$3,787, were imported. In 1881 the figures dropped to 6,754 pounds, worth \$432. In the same years the comparison of peanuts and other ground nuts, not shelled, was 9,382 pounds, worth \$180, to 40,388 pounds, worth \$723. Europe is supplied by the west coast of Africa. South America also raises large quantities. African and Spanish peanuts are the only ones imported now. Caracas formerly sent some here, but she has dropped out of the market entirely. In this country we have Virginia, Wilmington, and red and white Tennessee peanuts. The Virginia nuts command the highest price. Most of the Wilmington nuts go westward. One firm in this city handled 350,000 bushels last year. The total consumption of peanuts in the United States in 1878, 1879, and 1880 was 4,737,000 bushels, which, at the average price of \$1.10 a bushel, or five cents a pound, realized at wholesale, \$4,810,000, or an average of \$1,603,434 a year. The consumer can ponder over these significant figures. In round numbers 139,956,000 quarts, or 279,912,000 pints, or 559,744,000 half pints were eaten, being an average of 93,299,666 pints a year.

Population at the South.

Texas is the Southern State which has received the largest foreign immigration. Indeed, it is the only one, except the border State of Missouri, whose population has made any appreciable gain from that source. Yet Texas has attracted a very small share of the Germans, Irish, English, and Scandinavians who have been coming over here in so vast numbers. Its total foreign-born population does not equal the arrivals at Castle Garden during the three active months for immigration. How small its proportion is appears very forcibly when we compare its foreign population with that of a Western State—Wisconsin, for instance. Though Wisconsin has a total population which is less than that of Texas by 275,000, its foreign-born residents exceed those in the Southern State by nearly 300,000. More than a third of the foreigners in Texas, besides, come from the neighboring country of Mexico, while Wisconsin received from Canada only about one-seventh of the population of its foreigners.

The Blind Elephant Kicks Another Man.

Yesterday morning, July 15, while being attended to by one of the keepers, Alfred Davis, the elephant called Blind Bill, in Mysore collection at the American Museum, turned on the man, and, with his trunk, trampled him to death. This is the second time that a blind elephant has killed a man. The first was a case of a keeper named Hughes.

A Modern Innovation.

From the Springfield Republican.

Secretary Rogers has called upon Director Davis to resign, on account of his

to be used as a substitute for coffee, but there is too much oil in them. Sweet potatoes, which have received from other States of the Union, and from Southern States almost entirely, about six hundred thousand of its population, while Wisconsin has obtained from other Northern States only a little over two hundred thousand. The inhabitants of the one, therefore, are still almost entirely Southern born, while the population of the other is one-third foreign, and the rest Northern born. Leaving out the Mexicans, Texas has less than sixty thousand more foreigners than Virginia, the two States having nearly the same number of inhabitants. Its population is just about as distinctly Southern as that of the Old Dominion. Southern in birth and Southern in its political ideas.

A Remarkable Trade-mark Suit.

The decision just rendered by Judge BLATCHFORD in the case of the COLLINS Company, argued before him in the United States Circuit Court, adds another chapter to the history of some interesting trade-mark legislation. The COLLINS Company is a Connecticut manufacturing concern, whose axes, edge tools, and agricultural implements are used in all parts of the world. They are stamped "COLLINS & Co." The name adopted over fifty years ago by the original firm, of which the present company is the successor, and in use ever since.

When any inventive cook will yet discover a use for this popular nut remains to be seen. Until then the younger part of the population must be chiefly dependent on it to consume the coming crops.

In such a spot as we have imagined, and under such sweet influences, Mr. VANDERBILT would no doubt soon acquire that serenity of temper and steadiness of purpose so conspicuous in the case of his colleague and contemporary Mr. GOULD, while he would be able to enter with much greater freshness and pertinacity into the vast schemes of equalization devised by his brother philanthropist. Let Mr. VANDERBILT think it over. He should have a country home that would outshine all the splendors of GOULD, and rival the superb estates and gardens of the greatest nabobs of England.

The Public Building Swindle in Maine.

What is Thought of Congressmen Read.

To Mr. ROGERS of the Senate—Sir, I notice that you are making a great deal of money through Congress an appropriation of \$50,000 for the purchase of a piece of land for the Maine State House. I am sure that you are not the only one who is making money in this way. I am sure that you are not the only one who is making money in this way. I am sure that you are not the only one who is making money in this way.

The sentence of LANGHEIMER, commonly known as DICKENS'S DUTCHMAN, to only one year in the penitentiary at Philadelphia for his latest larceny, will please many people, not so much from pity for him as for pride in his record. He is regarded as the champion jail-bird, and each time that he is discharged, re-arrested, and re-sentenced he becomes a still more inveterate character. He now claims to be 79 years of age, so that as the end of his present term will see him only 80, which is a vigorous maturity in Philadelphia, there is ground for supposing that he may be good for several sentences yet. And as when he left the penitentiary last May, the aged prisoner said to the warden, "I am going to live for the next years of my life, so that as the end of my present term will see him only 80, which is a vigorous maturity in Philadelphia, there is ground for supposing that he may be good for several sentences yet. 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